291 The Lolo male has only one upper garment to cover his body, in winter or summer. The garment is usually blue, with a slit on the right side, reaching to the waist. The buttons are made of bone or cloth. Double layers of cloth or multi-colored lace are sewn with cotton thread on the sleeve openings and edges of the garment. The trousers have enormously wide legs. They look like a long skirt when the wearer stands up, but the legs are often tucked in the belt at the waist when he [514] walks. A man can urinate very conveniently by pulling up the trouser legs without having to untie his belt. The Lolo do not wear shoes and both men and women have normal feet.

The Lolo wear capes for protection against inclement [287 weather. There are two kinds of capes: one made of hand-matted felt, thick and warm; the other made of woven wool 288] for wear in the rain. They can be worn singly as an overcoat or one over the other. Both are very narrow at the neck and long enough to reach the knees. The woven woolen cape is decorated with tassels on the lower part and looks exceedingly handsome. The cape, a special feature of Lolo clothing, is very popular with both men and women, old and young.

302 [42] Lolo women are adorned somewhat differently. Instead of a t'ien p'u-sa on the forehead, women of different age groups have different styles of hairdo, a single braid, two braids, or a bun coiled up on the head. For their headgear 291 or hats, there are several combinations and styles, which vary according to age. The woman has two holes in each ear, one 304 on the lower lobe and the other inside the rim. The ear orna-301 ments consist of red beads and silver, coral, or other pendants.

291 The women's upper garments are the same as the men's, except that the sleeves are always trimmed with lace. For example, Li-ch'ü Ch'ü-hsi-erh of San-ho-i-ta village has three layers of lace on the hems of her dress and five rows of silver buttons on the collar. The women do not wear trousers but cover the lower part of the body with a long skirt made of many pleats in variegated colors. Like the men, they wear two kinds of woolen capes. When the author's party reached Wu-chio, we were greeted by Mrs. Hu, nee Li-ch'ü, who was the village head. As she walked toward us from a distance in her tasseled woolen cape and long skirt trailing on the ground, her graceful mien made her look almost like a queen on promenade.

241 For food production, the Lolo rely on animal husbandry 233 and farming, especially the latter. Every family has a plot of arable land which is cultivated for food crops. Grazing is